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The Washington Times

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PRICE ONE CENT.

ENORMOUS LOSS TO JAP ARMY

Thirty Thousand Men Slain in Attack on Port Arthur, According to Indefinite Reports From Several Sources.

BLOWN UP BY LAND MINES AS THEY CHARGE ON DEFENSES

Confirmation Is Lacking—Japanese Casualties in Capture of Kaiping Inconsequent—Russian Army Scandals.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—The Russian general staff officially state that Viceroy Alexieff has been informed from Japanese sources that the Japanese attacked Port Arthur positions on the night of July 10 and were repulsed with enormous losses.

It is stated the casualties on the Japanese side reached 30,000.

THOUSANDS KILLED.

LONDON, July 13.—The Tientsin correspondent of the "Evening Star" repeats the report that thousands of Japanese have been killed in an unsuccessful attempt to take Port Arthur from the land side.

FORT TAKEN ON JULY 7.

CHEFOO, July 13.—A Frenchman who has arrived here from Port Arthur says the Japanese took Fort 14 on July 7.

TWELVE MILES FROM LIAO-YANG.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—The "Gazette" today reports that Japanese patrols have reached a point twelve miles from Liao-Yang.

LOSSES AT KAIPING.

LONDON, July 13.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister, today issues an official report of the losses by the Japanese during the fight for the occupation of Kaiping (Kai-Chow).

The report shows that the losses were remarkably small for so fierce an engagement. The casualties between July 5 and 7 were 4 killed and 20 wounded. The losses on July 8 and 9 were about 150 killed and wounded.

COMMISSARY SCANDALS.

ODESSA, July 13.—Corruption in the Russian commissariat department continues to be discovered.

It was learned today that twenty-eight wagon loads of preserved meats and other foodstuffs have had to be destroyed at Omsk because the food was putrid.

Rumors of Catastrophe To Japs Not Incredible

LONDON, July 13.—While nothing official is at hand to confirm the report it is generally believed this morning that a fierce fight has occurred at Port Arthur on the land side, and possibly also an attack by the Japanese by sea.

The first report intimating such a thing came late yesterday and reached St. Petersburg via Chefoo. This report had it that the Japanese had made a determined assault on the Port Arthur works and had been defeated, losing in the neighborhood of thirty thousand killed and wounded.

This report is again published this morning in several London and continental papers, among them the "Evening Star," which has heard the rumor at Tientsin.

Story May Be True.

The report might easily be true. The Japanese are known to have immense forces concentrated not many miles from the town of Port Arthur itself. As early as last week the Japanese have taken several other forts of the port. Sufficient time has elapsed to permit of the bringing up of reinforcements, the arranging of the assaulting forces in battle array, and the placing of artillery for the battle.

That the battle, if there has been one, was terrific, is attested by enormous losses rumored. The Russians are said to have employed the same tactics used in the fight on the heights to the north of the town over a fortnight ago, when the ground the assaulting Japanese must march over was mined and set off when a large company of the Mikado's fighters were over the mines.

A confirmation or denial of the report is eagerly awaited.

KUROPATKIN IS OUTWITTED BY STRATEGY OF JAPANESE

TOKYO, July 13.—The three Japanese armies opposing Gen. Kuropatkin have now emerged from the mountainous country through which they have hitherto been marching, and, unless driven back, will henceforth be operating on the plains by the Liao River.

The first army, under General Kuroki, marching 100 miles from Kiu-Hen-Cheng, by capturing the Mo-Tien Ling (Pass) and the Ta Ling reached on June 29 positions looking down the Liao-Yang and menacing the railway from Liao-Yang to Mukden.

Second Army's Position.

The second army, under General Oku, advancing 115 miles from Kiu-Hen-Cheng and capturing the Kai-Chow highlands on July 9, reached the flatlands stretching from Tashi-Chao to Yin-Kow, the port of Nuchwang.

The third army, under General Nodzu, moving eighty miles from Taku-Shan, crowned the eminences eastward of Hai-Cheng by forcing the Fen-Shui Ling on June 27.

(Continued on Second Page.)

MUSKOGEE EARNS FIRST VICTORY IN PARKER'S CAUSE

But Indian Territory Has No Presidential Vote.

PLANNING NOTIFICATION

Democrats Will Probably Wait Until Opponents Have Acted.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 13.—Muskogee, Indian Territory, has unfurled the first flag of the campaign, and sent an account of it by telegraph to the Democratic nominee today. The message reads:

"Muskogee, I. T., July 12. 'In election held here this morning, the first in the United States after your nomination, Muskogee, claimed by the Republicans, went Democratic. This is the first gun of the campaign, and is considered a fair test. Indian Territory is on fire with an unconquerable Democratic zeal.'

"D. M. WISDOM, 'N. F. HANCOCK, 'N. R. TAYLOR, Jr., The humor of the message lies in the fact that not a soul living in the Territory can cast a vote for President.

The Rev. E. R. Cooper, who is in charge of the church at Holy Cross, in the absence of Judge Parker's son-in-law, the Rev. Mr. Hall, was a guest at Rosemont. Mr. and Mrs. Hall, who left St. Louis at noon today, on the return from the convention, will reach Rosemont tomorrow night and remain there until the election.

Will Wait on Roosevelt's Notification.

It is understood that William F. Sheehan left for New York this morning to be away several days, but as his home is several miles down the river and all telephone wires were put out of business by lightning last night it is impossible to communicate.

While Mr. Sheehan is in the metropolitan district the date of the meeting of the national committee will be fixed and Judge Parker will be warned of the formal notification. It is intimated this morning that the notification will not take place until after President Roosevelt has been similarly apprised with the Republican committee. There is no particular reason for this delay except that the Democratic precedent has been established that the notification shall be formed in from twenty-five to thirty-five days after the convention adjourns and from the fact that the entire campaign will be characterized by deliberate action at every step.

Practically all of the intervening time will be spent in the preparation of the campaign. Once or twice he will confer with the party leaders in New York, and also with the former "President maker" at Albany. Toward the last he will visit a few of the largest cities of the country while the fight is raging to make not more than half a dozen speeches; but there will be no "swing around the circle" nor any of the plentiful oratory that characterizes the last two Democratic campaigns. Conservatism will be the predominant motto.

Two Leaders Not Enthusiastic.

Grover Cleveland will probably deliver an address. That Bryan will enter into the Parker end of the Presidential election is extremely doubtful. Up to date no word of congratulatory telegrams to the triumphant leader has been received, nor has Tammany Leader Murphy expressed joy over the St. Louis occurrences.

There is a growing impression in the minds of the party leaders that either the national committee chairman or party candidate for governor of the State, the friendship that exists between Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Parker is a remarkable and reminds one exceedingly of the famous intimacy between McKinley and Hanna. If Judge Parker actually runs his own campaign, as he gives every evidence of doing thus far, it is certain that Mr. Sheehan can have the chairmanship and the best informed friends of both Judge Parker and Mr. Sheehan are clearly of the opinion that the latter will share the fall in one of those two positions.

It is learned today that William F. Sheehan is expected to return to the district of Judge Parker's candidacy and will from this time forth advocate strenuously the selection of the regular nominee.

MINERS WERE UGLY, SAYS MR. LOEB

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 13.—After two busy days at Sagamore Hill, President Roosevelt is now enjoying a very quiet one. No visitors came to see him during the forenoon, and none have made appointments to come during the day.

Secretary Loeb this morning explained that the miners' representatives who attempted to see the President yesterday would have been given an opportunity to do so had they not been in such haste.

"I offered to make an appointment for them later," he said, "but they demanded to see me at once, even demanding me to go to the telephone and call up Sagamore Hill right away."

SENATOR HOAR IS RESTING COMFORTABLY

WORCESTER, Mass., July 13.—Senator George F. Hoar is reported to be resting comfortably. He is suffering from a slight attack of lumbago, and his illness is not at all of a serious nature. He is remaining in bed to give the muscles of his back a complete rest.

MINE ARRESTS CONTINUE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., July 13.—State Boiler Inspector Taylor was arrested when coming into the district over the Short Line Railway, but was released after he was brought to the Mine Owners' Association and had explained his official business.

THIRD HEARING FIXES SITE FOR W., A. AND MT. V.

Business Men Do Not Change Commissioners' Early Decision.

BUT BRIEF DELIBERATION

Representations of Petitioners Combated by 105 Merchants.

The District Commissioners will adhere to their former decision to locate the new station of the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railroad at the corner of Twelfth and D Streets northwest.

Such was their ruling today as the result of a public hearing granted to thirteen business men on C, D and Twelfth Streets, who appeared for the purpose of submitting arguments to show that the proposed location should not be finally adopted. Opposed to the thirteen, a large committee of business men from Pennsylvania Avenue and other streets in that vicinity, headed by their attorney, Arthur Peters, attended the hearing and submitted to the Commissioners a petition bearing 105 signatures and asking that the proposed location be finally fixed as the place for the new station.

Attorneys For Both Sides.

C. A. Langley and Frank L. Hanvey spoke for the objectors to the Twelfth and D Street location. The committee of those in favor of the plan was represented by the attorney and John J. Noonan. Attorney Leo P. Harlow appeared for the Washington and Alexandria Commuters' Association. Mr. Langley said the objection to the proposed route and station site was that such an arrangement would interfere with business and depreciate property along Twelfth and C Streets. He did not think property ought to be sacrificed for the sake of the railroad.

1,150 Wagons a Day.

Mr. Hanvey said he knew that "1,150 wagons pass by the corner of Twelfth and C Streets every day." He thought this figure would show how hopelessly the addition of car tracks to those thoroughfares would congest all traffic.

Mr. Langley spoke again, calling the attention of the District Commissioners to the fact that the location of railroad tracks on Twelfth Street would necessitate the shifting of the sewer on that street. Those who favored the proposed station site made no speeches. Attorney Peters submitted the petition asking the District Commissioners to authorize a brief consultation, which resulted in the announcement that the station site will be at the corner of Twelfth and D Streets northwest.

STEAMER NEMESIS LOST WITH ENTIRE CREW OF 31

Officers Were Survivors of Elingamite, Also Wrecked—Went Down in Gale.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 13.—The steamer Nemesis, with all hands on board, numbering thirty-one, has been lost in a gale on the coast of New South Wales.

The chief officer and engineer were survivors of the steamer Elingamite, which was wrecked in November, 1902, while bound from Sydney for Auckland.

JAPANESE GIVE US MANY THOUSANDS FOR SUPPLIES

Treasurer Roberts was notified today of the deposit in the treasury at San Francisco of \$500,000 by the Japanese. This deposit is for the purpose of buying supplies on New York draft.

WEATHER REPORT.

The depression central Tuesday morning over Ontario has moved rapidly eastward and is passing off to sea over the Canadian maritime provinces. It is being followed by an area of high pressure and fair weather that covers the interior valleys, and extends this morning across to the Atlantic, except that rain still continues in eastern New England and southern Florida. The western disturbance has moved eastward to the upper Missouri Valley, although pressure continues quite low over the whole of the Plateau region.

The rainfalls of the last twenty-four hours has been confined to Atlantic coast districts. Scattered showers have also fallen in the Missouri Valley.

TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m. 67
1 p. m. 71
2 p. m. 75
DOWNTOWN TEMPERATURE.
9 a. m. 73
12 noon 82
1 p. m. 86
2 p. m. 86
THE SUN.
Sun sets today 7:20
Sun rises tomorrow 4:45
TIDE TABLE.
Low tide today 2:32 p. m.
High tide today 8:16 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow 2:40 a. m., 3:21 p. m.
High tide tomorrow 8:49 a. m., 9:08 p. m.

LIBRARY CLEKS SCENT VICTORY

Expect Sick Leave Privileges to Grow From Personal Interviews.

PUTNAM'S GLAD HAND

Employees Think His Own Sickness Will Make Him Considerate.

Clerks of the Library of Congress who made a "sequel" over a new interpretation of the sick leave law recently put into effect by the Librarian, now rejoice over what they claim to be a victory in the following order recently posted in the various divisions:

"To the Members of the Library Service: 'The Librarian will at any season and with or without special appointment be glad to see any member of the force who desires to confer with him, whether the matter concern his status or prospects, or the duties or privileges, or comforts of the service, or be purely personal. He has from time to time expressed this.'

"During the next several weeks he would be particularly glad to see any of his associates between 2:30 and 2:50 and 4:30 and 5 o'clock of any afternoon (including Sundays), when the Library is open. HERBERT PUTNAM, 'Librarian.'

Sick Leave Sure.

"Now," said one young woman clerk, commenting on the order today, "He just can't refuse us our sick leaves when we get in to see him personally."

"We women clerks, who have suffered particularly from the curtailment of sick leaves on business, are confident that the situation will be greatly relieved as a result of this very satisfactory arrangement, which makes it possible for us to lay our troubles before the Librarian himself."

"We do regard it as a very great concession, indeed, since the Librarian has not only received a large number of callers on business, but he has personally given an audience to the clerks, many of whom have their own little grievances to relate."

There has been a smoldering sentiment among employees of the Library that they were not being given the proper share in the matter of sick leave. The Librarian's order was promulgated last February. It made the starting announcement that the department intended to be very strict about the sick leave privilege hereafter, and that sick days would be deducted from the annual vacation allowance.

Women Hard Hit.

It came as a severe blow to a number of women clerks, who, according to the officials, had been invariably taking extra leave on their vacations, whether sick or not. The Library employs a particularly large number of women.

With reference to the new dispensation, which opens the Librarian's doors to employees on their vacations, whether sick or not, the following statement was made today by one of the officials at the Library who had authority to speak:

Several years ago, at a meeting of the entire staff, the Librarian invited employees to ask conferences with him on several occasions. During that time many new persons have come in the force, and a general repetition of the invitation seemed desirable.

"The specification of next several weeks and of particular hours was not intended to be a restriction, but a convenience to the employees themselves, the present being a season especially free from pressure and outside interruptions."

Putnam's Illness. Mr. Putnam, the Librarian of Congress has himself just recovered from a severe illness. He had to undergo an operation and was confined to his home for several weeks. During that time he looked after his business affairs through his secretary whom he had visit him at his house.

Some disgruntled clerks have even gone so far as to assert that Mr. Putnam's illness was the means of making him more lenient in the matter of sick leave.

"We hope for great things now," said one of them today. "We believe the Librarian more fully appreciates the fact that thirty days' sick leave privilege is after all, a necessity even if an employee is not desperately ill."

FLEET AT SANTO DOMINGO MENACES DISORDER

Is Escorting Newly Appointed Minister Thomas C. Dawson Around the Islands.

In sending a formidable squadron to Santo Domingo for the purpose of escorting Thomas C. Dawson, the new United States minister, about the island, this Government is doubtless bringing revolution and unrest to an end in the little Antilles republic.

The effect of the American naval demonstration and the sending of a minister to the turbulent island will doubtless be to establish the Morales government so firmly that trade will not again be interrupted by revolutionary outbreaks.

PRICE OF BEEF RISES 3 CENTS

Supply in Washington Houses Sufficient for Week or Longer, But Cost Is Likely to Advance.

STRIKERS QUIET THROUGHOUT PACKING HOUSE DISTRICT

Kansas City Sheds Deserted—Chicago Employers Smuggle in 80 Negroes—3,500 Butchers Strike in New York.

What will be the local effect of the price and supply of beef to Washingtonians? This is the question suggested to every man, woman, and child in the District of Columbia by the telegraphic reports of the great packing house strike.

Already beef has gone up an average of \$3 per 100 pounds, or 3 cents per pound. Choice beef has gone up 4 cents, the tail-end and scrappy beef 2 to 2½ cents. This within twenty-four hours of the beginning of the strike.

EQUAL TO THE FAMINE RECORD.

Whole beefs are selling as high as 10½ cents, with 11 cents asked. This is a rise of 2 to 2½ cents, and is fully 1 cent above normal, and a price equal to that reached in the meat famine of two years ago.

Yesterday morning sirloin steak was retailing at 15 cents per pound, porterhouse at 20 cents. Today they are selling at 20 and 25 cents, with a certainty of a higher price tomorrow. It is true that for the last ten days meat has been far below the normal selling price, owing to the oversupply above the demand.

Local representatives of the great packing houses say they sold beef during this period at a sacrifice of \$600 a car. But the reaction, due to the strike, has been swift and complete, bringing beef, according to the most conservative estimate, to \$1 a hundred above normal.

LOCAL STRIKE WAS SOON HALTED.

A local strike of butchers and helpers employed in the local abattoirs seemed at one time this morning to be inevitable. The Armour Packing Company got a tip on the impending strike a little in advance of any other firm, and proceeded to get ready. The first thing Mr. Graham, the local agent, did was to purchase a car of dressed beef for the National Provision Company, and then he slipped into Virginia and bought 100 head of cattle on the hoof. He then asked the local abattoirs to kill these cattle. They were about to consent when they were informed by the local union that they would kill no cattle for Armour. Messrs. Carter and Keane, managers of the abattoirs, then found they were "too busy" to handle the order, and the strike was off. In the meantime Mr. Graham had returned to Virginia, where he is busily engaged in buying cattle. Inquiry of Armour Packing Company failed to elicit any information as to the disposition of the cattle.

A DISCOURAGING PROSPECT.

The gravest concern is expressed by the local dealers and agents as to where beef will stop in its upward soar, provided the strike remains unbroken for an indefinite period.

Meat for Washingtonians is supplied from two sources; the great Western packing houses, who furnish, say, three-quarters of the meat consumed, and the firms who depend for their supply upon the cattle in contiguous territory and shipments of dressed beef from Pittsburg, East St. Louis, and Louisville.

The local agents of the Western packing houses report meat for one week in their storage rooms, and in several cases next week's supply has been provided for. The retailers in Center Market, and along Louisiana Avenue are, as a rule, similarly situated. Unless the strike assumes serious proportions, therefore, Washington will not suffer beyond the high price which meat will certainly assume, which will, of necessity, cut off the meat supply of the poor.

May Last Indefinitely.

While all agents of the great houses, local killers, and retail men expressed the hope and usually the belief that the strike would not prove serious, there are those who call attention to the possible contingency that the trouble may last indefinitely. They prefer not to discuss what would happen if the meat supply should be suddenly cut short.

They insist that no advice has been received by the local agents from the home office as to the strike situation, or the amount of beef in reserve in the storage plants.

Control Local Supplies.

The great packing houses which have agents here are Swift & Co., S. H. Hammond, Schwartz & Sons, Berger, Cudahy, and Nelson Morris Company. All their beef is brought from the West.

The larger local firms are Golden & Co., Loeffler, Thomas T. Keane and N. Auth Provision Company. A portion of their beef is bought on the hoof, while a portion is shipped in dressed, from independent packing houses.

Golden & Co. are among those firms which handle both kinds, buying their dressed beef from Pittsburg, East St. Louis, and Louisville, and buying cattle on the hoof in Virginia, also shipping cattle East from Chicago.

Auth & Co. and Keane sell only the cattle which they buy on the hoof, using the old abattoir at Benning, employing twenty-five men. Golden & Co. employ a like number of men at the new abattoir near Brickhaven. Both plants work to their full capacity for the working day, turning out about a carload of dressed cattle each day. On a pinch, this output could be doubled, making a total of twenty-five to twenty-eight cars per week. The average trade in normal conditions amounts to about thirty-five cars per week, from which it is evident that, so long as the supply of live cattle holds out, Washington need not suffer a meat famine.

President Carter, of Golden & Co., said this morning that the Virginia cattle would feed Washington for thirty days, an opinion concurred in by Michael Keane. It is pointed out that the Chicago market of live stock will still be open when the local feed is exhausted.

Over 3,000 Butchers Walk Out in New York

NEW YORK, July 13.—Thirty-five hundred butchers, carvers, slaughterers, drivers, helpers, and laborers in this city joined in the great meat strike today. The order to go out came to the men late yesterday afternoon and the men immediately voted to obey it.

Armour & Co., and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger called on the police this morning for protection. They said the strikers were congregated near their plants and police were wanted in the event of trouble.

Retail butchers lost no time in taking advantage of the strike. Prices have been raised one and two cents all along the line, and will go higher. A meat famine is predicted, should the strike run over two or three days.

Organizer Elieheberger, who is in New York to take charge of the strike at this end, said today:

"Not a pound of beef will be on hand for sale in New York within the next three days. Every branch is thoroughly organized and the firms cannot help themselves."

Elieheberger declared that the beef trust was responsible.

"We have been apparent to us for some time," he said, "that they wished to provoke a strike."

STRIKERS SEEM SATISFIED WITH SITUATION IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, July 13.—Peaceful was the condition of affairs in the stock yards territory during the early hours of this morning. Knots of strikers gathered here and there while picket lines were placed to keep watch on any contemplated movement on the part of the packers to bring into the plants such non-union help as they have been able to secure during the night.

Eighty negroes were smuggled into the yards under the cover of darkness, it